

alism. (4) On April 3, by a vote of 23 to 18, without sectionalism, the House voted to prevent false packing of tobacco, and on April 8, the House defeated a tobacco inspection bill, by a non-sectional vote of 19 to 23. (5) On April 2, a bill for the more effectual punishment of negroes failed, by a vote of 20 to 24; and (6) On April 8, 33 members voted to prepare an address to the Lord Proprietary, upon the Quitrents, while 10 voted not to do so.

It will be noted that the roll was called, not alphabetically, but according to the seniority of the counties, as is still done, and within each county the members were arranged according to seniority of service. Messages and bills were sent from one house to the other, not by officers, but by members. The Upper House usually sent two, and in case of a local measure, both from the county concerned. Important messages were carried up by an increased number, rising even to 13. In addition to the Standing Committees, which appear to have been selected by the House, and not by the Speaker, special committees, to draft a bill or consider a subject, were occasionally appointed.

In the Convention and Session of 1736, the Pennsylvania Boundary dispute became an important question. In addition to the volume on Mason's and Dixon's Line, prepared by the Maryland Geological Survey, attention may be called to the following references upon this subject. (1) Articles in the Maryland Historical Magazine on the "Attack on Cresap's House," in vol. 3, p. 33, and on "Thomas Cresap," by Lawrence C. Wroth, in vol. 9, p. 2. (2) "Cresap's War," by H. Frank Eshleman, in 13 Lancaster Historical Society's Papers, No. 9, p. 237. (3) 2 Chalmers "Introduction to the History of the Revolt in the Colonies," p. 159. (4) The copies from the Hardwicke papers in the Library of Congress. (5) Some London Broad-sides, edited by Worthington C. Ford in 29 *Pennsylvania Magazine* 65. (6) "Some Short Observations Upon the Penn. map, and groundless objections against the undoubted right and bounds of Maryland" in the Chalmers Manuscripts in the New York Public Library. (7) The "Pennsylvania Colonial Records," volume 3, p. 37, Trespasses of Maryland near Conestoga, February 15, 1717; p. 60. Govs. Hart and Keith meet at Hynson's concerning the boundary, Oct. 28, 1718; p. 160. Boundary on the West side of the Susquehanna, April 16, 1722; p. 175. Expense of an express sent from Pennsylvania to the Governor of Maryland, May 28, 1722; p. 176. Philip Syng was committed for taking up land in Conestoga under Maryland, May 28, 1722; p. 178. Maryland and Susquehanna, July 2, 1722; p. 183. Governor Keith to Governor Calvert on the Boundary; June 23, 1722, pp. 212 and 216, Cecil County troubles, November 5, 1722; p. 222. Letters from Governor Calvert, concerning the boundary, September 4, 1723; p. 224. Letters from Calvert to Keith, August 19, 1723; pp. 231, 233. Agreement between Hannah Penn and